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The Kentucky High School Athlete, October 1938

Kentucky High School Athletic Association

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THE KENTUCKY



High School Athlete



ST. XAVIER - LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
 NATIONAL PAROCHIAL HIGH SCHOOL CHAMPIONS
 ... 1938 ...

Official Organ of the KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
 OCTOBER - 1938





Your Secretary - Ted Sanford

Was named "Theodore Alexander" but his friends soon did something about that. At Milburn, where he grew up, it is still "Theodore"; at Fulton, where he attended high school, it became "Teddy"; while at Murray, Danville, Carrollton, and other points of the compass the name "Ted" seemed to stick.

The secretary-treasurer of the K. H. S. A. A., who is beginning his second year as superintendent of Carrollton schools and as a member of the Board of Control, is a graduate of Centre College and of the University of Kentucky. His first teaching assignment was at Fulton, where he also coached baseball. He was next a member of the faculty at Murray State Teachers College, where he taught science and served in the capacity of assistant coach. He went to Murray High School as coach of all sports, later becoming principal. His last varsity coaching was in 1929. From 1934 to 1937 he was principal of Danville High School.

Ted Sanford has had his share of educational and civic honors. His days are taken up with the demands of his school and association work, but he will always stop for a few minutes to watch a group of boys of any age playing anything. He still sits on the bench, suffering with his coach when the going gets tough. He enjoys performing for his friends with a vocal and piano rendition of "Ragtime Cowboy Joe." A hat trick has recently been added to his repertoire.

The Kentucky High School Athlete

Official Organ of the
Kentucky High School Athletic Association

Vol. I - No. 2

OCTOBER 1938

\$1.00 Per Year

From the President's Office

RULE I

The first two sentences of Rule I of our By-Laws are confusing to a number of principals and coaches who do not recall the history of this particular section of our rules. These sentences are: "No high school student shall take part in inter-high school athletics for more than four years in any one sport. These years need not be consecutive." These sentences had some meaning before the Association changed the eligibility limit from ten semesters to eight semesters. Under the eight semester rule now in force these two sentences have no meaning.

The heart of Rule I is found in the sentence: "No student who has been enrolled in high school (grades 9, 10, 11 and 12) eight semesters shall thereafter be eligible." This rule permits a student to participate in athletics during the first eight semesters of his enrollment. He is definitely and permanently ineligible for all sports at the beginning of his ninth semester. The fact that he attended a non-member school or a non-accredited school part of the time does not in any way modify his ineligibility.

RULE V.

Approximately 50 boys have been declared ineligible this semester under the provisions of Rule V of the By-Laws. To be eligible under this rule, a boy must have attended high school or graded school at least three school months last spring and must have received credit in at least three full-credit high school subjects or in three-fourths of his graded school work. The student must have been pursuing work for which he had not already received credit. The Board has repeatedly held that it is without authority to waive the provisions of this rule.

The provisions of the constitution and by-laws are as binding on the Board of Control as they are on the member schools. The Board can not assume the power to change the rules.

RULE VI.

Formerly there was nothing in our rules to keep a graded school boy from changing from one school to another without loss of eligibility unless undue influence was used to get him to change schools. However, we have held that under section 1 of Rule VI, as amended last April, a graded school pupil who has represented a secondary school in an inter-school contest may not transfer to another school without loss of eligibility unless there is a corresponding change in the residence of his parents.

The fact that a boy does not live with his parents

and does not depend upon them for support does not give him the privilege of changing from school to school without loss of eligibility. This ruling was given to a number of schools early in September, apparently to cover the case of one boy who was trying to find a school where he would be eligible.

The question of the eligibility of a player who transfers from a school that has discontinued a sport has been before the Board every year for a number of years. In every instance, the Board has held that the discontinuance of a sport does not in itself give the players the right to transfer to another school without loss of eligibility.

RULE XVI.

This is the rule which is most often violated by the principals themselves. It is really surprising that we have so many requests for rulings on unidentified players. The rules require that the name of the player whose eligibility is questioned must be given. For many years the presidents of the Association refused to pass on the eligibility of unnamed players or to attempt to answer hypothetical questions. However, the volume of correspondence in the president's office has become so great that the present holder of that office prefers to answer the questions and give the rulings rather than to increase his own correspondence while causing member schools inconvenience and delay by refusing to answer questions promptly. It is important, however, to have on file the name of every player on whom a ruling has been given.

Requests for rulings should be in writing and the rulings themselves should be given in writing. One can not possibly be expected to remember the details of the hundreds of cases which must be decided every year. When the request is in writing and the answer is given in writing there can never be any uncertainty as to the facts presented and the scope of the decision that is given.

A SUGGESTION

Possibly the cause of education could be advanced by permitting students to transfer without loss of eligibility from unaccredited schools and from Kentucky high schools that are not members of the State Athletic Association. Of course, it is not possible to permit such transfers without loss of eligibility under our present rules when the player transfers without a corresponding change in the residence of his parents or before completing the course in the school from which he transfers.

OCTOBER, 1938

Vo. I, No. 2

Published monthly, except June, July, and August, by the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Editor.....RUSSELL E. BRIDGES
32 Indiana Avenue, Fort Thomas, Kentucky

BOARD OF CONTROL

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From the Secretary's Office

**MEMBER SCHOOLS OF THE K. H. S. A. A.
1938 - 1939**

The following schools are members of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association for the year ending June 30, 1939. Principals of member schools should check this list carefully to see if the names of schools with which they have scheduled games are included. The list was compiled and sent to the printer on October 3. A supplementary list of members joining in October will appear in the November issue of the magazine. Schools joining in October may present their certificates as evidence of membership if they engage in athletic contests before the supplementary list appears.

- Adairville
- A. J. Jolly (California)
- Almo
- Alvan Drew (Pine Ridge)
- Alvaton
- Anchorage
- Annville Instit'ue
- Anton (Madisonville)
- Arlington
- Artemus
- Ashland
- Athens (Lexington, R. 5)
- Auburn
- Augusta
- Augusta Tilghman (Paducah)
- Aurora (Benton, R. 5)
- Austin-Tracy (Austin)
- Bagdad
- Bald Knob (Frank't, R. 4)
- Balkan
- Ballard County (LaCenter)
- Bandana
- Barbourville
- Bardstown
- Bardwell
- Barlow
- Barnes (Franklin)
- Barret Manual Training (Henderson)
- Beattyville
- Beaver Dam
- Beech Grove
- Beechmont
- Alvan Drew (Hawesville)
- Beechwood (Ft. Mitchell)
- Beclerton
- (Fulton, R. 4)
- Belfry
- Bell County (Pineville)
- Bellevue
- Benham
- Benton
- Berea
- Berry
- Bethany
- (Beechwood)
- Bethel
- Betsy Layne
- Bevier-Cleaton (Bevier)
- Birmingham
- Blackford
- Black Star (Alva)
- Blaine
- Blandville
- Bloomfield
- Boaz
- Bobtown (Berea)
- Boston
- Boston (Quality)
- Bourbon County
- (Millersburg)
- Bowling Green
- Boyd County (Ashland, R. 1)
- Breathitt (Jackson)
- Breeding
- Breckinridge Co. (Hardings'g)
- Breckenridge
- Training (Morehead)
- Bremen
- Brewers
- Bridgeport (Frank't, R. 2)
- Bristow
- Brodhead
- Brooksville
- Broughtontown (Crab Orchard, R. 1)
- Brownsville
- Bryan Station (Lexington)
- Buckeye (Lancaster)
- Buena Vista
- Buena Vista (Cynthiana, R. 3)
- Buffalo
- Burgin
- Burkesville
- Burlington
- Burnside
- Butler
- Butler (Princeton)
- Cairo (Henderson, R. 2)
- Calhoun
- Calvert City
- Camargo (Mt. Sterling, R. 2)
- Campbellsville

- Campbell Co. (Alexandria)
- Camp Dick
- Robinson (Bryantsville)
- Campton
- Caneyville
- Cannel City
- Carlisle
- Carr Creek
- Carrollton
- Carter
- Casey County (Liberty)
- Catlettsburg
- Cave City
- Center
- Center Hill (Paris, R. 5)
- Centertown
- Central (Clinton)
- Central City
- Central Park (McHenry)
- Chalybeate (Smiths Grove, R. 2)
- Chandler's Chap. (Russellville)
- Chaplin
- Clark County (Winchester)
- Clarkson
- Clay
- Clay County (Manchester)
- Clifford
- Clifty
- Clinton County (Albany)
- Clintonville
- Cobb
- Cold Spring
- College High (Bowl'g Green)
- Columbia
- Columbus
- Combs
- Connersville (Cynth'na, R.1)
- Corbin
- Corinth
- Cornishville
- Crab Orchard
- Crestwood
- Crockett
- Crofton
- Cropper
- Cuba (Mayfield, R. 1)
- Cub Run
- Cumberland (Praise)
- Cunningham
- Cynthiana
- Dalton
- Danville
- Daviss County (Owensboro)
- Dawson Springs
- Dayton
- Deming (Mt. Olivet)
- Dixie Heights (Coving'n, R. 5)
- Dixon
- Dorton
- Drakesboro
- Dry Ridge
- Dundee
- Dunmor
- duPont Manual Training (Louisville)
- Earlington
- East Bernstadt
- Eddyville
- Edmonton
- Ekron
- Elizabethtown
- Elkhorn
- Elkhorn (Frankfort, R. 9)
- Eminence
- England Hill (Catlettsburg, R. 1.)
- Evarts
- Ewing
- Ezel
- Fairdale (Coral Ridge)
- Fairview (Bondville)
- Falmouth
- Farmersville (Princet'n R.1)
- Farmington
- Faxon (Murray, R. 8)
- Fed's Creek
- Ferguson (Luretha)
- Fern Creek (Buechel)
- Finchville
- First Creek (Blue Diam'd)
- Flaherty (Vine Grove)
- Flat Gap
- Flat Creek (Creekville)
- Flat Rock (Fredonia, R.1)
- Fleming
- Flemingsburg
- Florence
- Fordsville
- Forkland (Grav'l Switch)
- Fort Knox
- Fountain Run
- Frances (Fredonia, R.4)
- Frankfort
- Franklin
- Frederick Fraize (Cloverport)
- Fredericktown (Sprinf'd, R.2)
- Fredonia
- Frenchburg
- Friendship (Cobb, R. 1)
- Fulgham (Clinton, R. 1)
- Fulton (Warsaw)
- Gallatin County (Gamaliel)
- Gamaliel
- Garrett
- Garth (Georgetown)
- Geo. H. Goodman (Big Clifty)
- Gilbertsville
- Glasgow
- Glasgow Junct'n
- Glendale
- Glennyrie (Shelbyville, R. 2)
- Glensfork
- Golden Pond
- Good Shepherd (Frankfort)
- Gradyville
- Graham
- Grand Rivers
- Great Crossing (Georgetown, R. 4)
- Greensburg
- Greenup (Riverton)
- Greenville
- Guthrie
- Ezel
- Hadley
- Hall (Grays Knob)
- Hamilton (Union, R. 1)
- Hanson
- Hardbury
- Hardeman (Mayfield, R.6)
- Hardin
- Harlan
- Harrodsburg
- Hartford
- Hazard
- Hazel
- Hezel Green (E. Bernstadt)
- Hazel Green Academy
- Heath (Paducah, R. 2)
- Hebron
- Hellier
- Henry Clay (Lexington)
- Henry Clay (Shelbyville, R. 3)
- Hickman
- Highland (Guerrant)
- Highland (Waynesburg)
- Highlands (Ft. Thomas)
- Hindman
- Hiseville
- Hodgenville
- Holmes (Covington)
- Holy Cross (Latonia)
- Holy Cross (Loretto)
- Hopkinsville
- Horse Branch
- Horse Cave
- Howell
- Howe Valley (Cecelia, R. 1)
- Hughes Kirkpatrick (Browder)
- Irvine
- Irvington
- Jackson
- Jackson County (McKee)

Jamestown	Mayfield	Oxford (George-	Scottsville	Sunrise	Walton-Verona
Jeffersontown	Mays Lick	town, R. 2)	Sedalia	Sylvan Shade	(Walton)
Jenkins	Maysville	Paintsville	Shady Grove	(Hickman)	Washington
Jenny's Creek	Meade County	Paint Lick	Sharpe (Calvert	Symsonia	Water Valley
(Leander)	(Brandenburg)	Paris	City, R. 1)	Taylorville	Wayland
John's Creek	Meador	Parksville	Sharpsburg	Temple Hill	Waynesburg
(Meta)	Melber	Parmleysville	Shelbyville	(Glasgow, R. 4)	Webbville
Junction City	Memorial	(Coopersville)	Shepherdsville	Todd County	West Corbin
Kavanaugh	(Hardyville)	Peaks Mill	Shiloh	(Elkton)	(Otas)
(Lawrenceb'g)	Middleburg	(Frankf't, R. 1)	(Clinton, R. 3)	Tollesboro	Western (Sinai)
K. M. I. (Lyndon)	Middlesboro	Pellville	Shopville	Tolu	West Louisville
Kevil	Middleton	Pembroke	Silver Grove	Tompkinsville	West Point
Kingdom Come	(Franklin, R.2)	Perryville	Simon Kenton	Trapp (Win-	Wheatcroft
(Linefork)	Midway	Petroleum	(Independence)	chester, R. 3)	Wheelwright
Kings Mountain	Milburn	Phelps	Simpsonville	Trenton	White Hall
Kirksey	Milford	Picadome	Sinking Fork	Trigg Co. (Cadiz)	(Richm'd, R. 4)
Kirksville	M. M. I.	(Lexington)	(Hopkinsville,	Trimble Co.	White Plains
Knifley	(Millersburg)	Pikeville	R. 5)	(Bedford)	Whitesburg
Knox Central	Mill Springs	Pilot Oak	Slaughters	Tyner	Whitesville
(Barbourville)	Milton	(Water Valley)	Slick Rock	Union City	Whitley City
Kuttawa	Minerva	Pineville	Smiths Grove	University High	Wickliffe
Kyrook	Monticello	Pleasureville	Solar (Busy)	(Lexington)	Williamsburg
La Grange	Morehead	Poole	Somerset	Upton	Williamstown
Lancaster	Moreland	Powell County	Sonora	Valley (Valley	Willisburg
Lawrenceburg	Morgan	(Stanton)	Southgate	Station)	Wilmore
Lebanon	(Elva, R. 1)	Prestonsburg	So. Portsmouth	Vanceburg	Winchester
Lebanon Junct'n	Morgan County	Prichard	Spottsville	Van Lear	Windy
Leitchfield	(West Liberty)	(Grayson)	Springfield	Versailles	Wingo
Leslie County	Morganfield	Providence	Stamp'g Ground	Vicco	Witherspoon
(Hyden)	Morgantown	Pruden (Tenn.)	Stanford	Vine Grove	College
Letter Box	Mortons	Raceland	Stearns	Viper	(Buckhorn)
(Parrot)	(Mortons Gap)	Red House	Stuart Robinson	Virgie	Woodbine
Lewisburg	Munfordville	Reidland	(Blackey)	Waco	Woodburn
Lewisburg	Murray	(Paducah)	Sturgis	Waddy	Worthville
(Maysv'e, R. 3)	Murray Training	Renaker	Sulphur	Wallins	Wurtland
Lewisport	(Murray)	(Cynthiana,	Summer Shade	(Wallins Cr'k)	Yeaman
Liberty	Mt. Sterling	R. 6)	Sunfish		
(Prospect)	Mt. Vernon	Richardsville			
Livermore	Mt. Victory	Rich Pond			
Livingston	Mt. Victory	Rineyville			
Livingston Co.	(Trammel)	Riverside Instit'e			
(Smithland)	Mt. Washington	(Lost Creek)			
Lloyd Memorial	Mt. Zion	Robards			
(Erlanger)	(Holland)	Rochester			
London	Nancy	Rockfield			
Lone Oak	Nebo	Rockhold			
(Paducah, R. 6)	Newby	Rockport			
Louisa	New Castle	Rogers (Linton)			
Lowes	New Concord	Rose Hill			
Loyall	New Haven	Royalton			
Ludlow	(Union)	Ruddles Mill			
Lynch	New Liberty	(Paris, R. 3)			
Lynn Camp	Newport	Rugby University			
(Corbin)	Newtown	(Louisville)			
Lynn Grove	(Georgetown,	Russell			
Lynnvale	R. 1)	Russell Springs			
(White Mills)	Nicholasville	Russellville			
McAfee	No. Middletown	St. Augustine			
(Harrodsburg)	Nortonville	(Lebanon)			
McDowell	Oakland	St. Catherine			
McKell (Taylor)	Oddville (Cyn-	(Lexington)			
McKinney	thiana, R. 2)	St. Helens			
McVeigh	Oil Springs	St. Joseph's			
(Pinsonfork)	Okolona	(Bardstown)			
Mackville	(Louisv'e, R. 4)	St. Patrick's			
Madison	Olive Hill	(Maysville)			
(Richmond)	Olmstead	St. Xavier			
Madisonville	Onieda	(Louisville)			
Magnolia	Onton	Sacramento			
Majestic	Orangeburg	Sadieville			
Male (Louisville)	(Maysv'e, R. 3)	Salem			
Marion	Ormsby Village	Salvisa			
Martha Norris	(Anchorage)	Salyersville			
(Marrowbone)	Owensboro	Sanders			
Martin	Owenton	Sandy Hook			
Mason	Owingsville	Sassafras Ridge			
Mattoon	Owsley County	(Hickm'n, R.3)			
(Marion, R. 4)	(Booneville)	Science Hill			

-:-
SCHOOLS DROPPED
FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Auxier	Fogertown	Lone Jack
Barton	Gatliff	(Four Mile)
Berea Academy	Gordonsville	Martin County
(Berea)	Haldeman	(Inez)
Bonanza	Hebbardsville	Maytown
Bradfordsville	Heidelberg	(Langley)
Bush (Lida)	Hitchins	Niagara
Campbellsburg	Holy Family	Pikeville College
Cayce	(Ashland)	Academy
Corinth	H. P. Meade	(Pikeville)
(Russellville)	Memorial	St. Jerome
Corydon	(WilliamSPORT)	(Fancy Farm)
Crittenden	Hustonville	Salt Lick
Cromwell	Kirkland (Har-	Saxton
Cubage	rodsburg, R. 3)	Sebree
Cumberland	Knott County	Short Creek
Dublin	(Pippapass)	Speedwell
Dudley	La Fayette	Soldier
Eolia	Le Grande	Twin Branch
Eubank	(Horse Cave,	(London)
Fairbanks	R. 2)	Utica
(Lynnville)	Lily	Warfield (Inez)
Floyd-Knott	Little Rock	Weaverton
(Lackey)	(Paris, R. 2)	(Henedrson,
Finney		R. 3)

Registered Football Officials of The K. H. S. A. A. - 1938

- Earl Adams, Bardstown.
 A. D. Allen, 26 Holmesdale Court, Covington.
 Sparky Applegate, Bardstown.
 Jos. L. Arnold, 1504 First Nat. Bk. Bldg., Lexington.
 Stanley Bach, Lexington, R. 2.
 Maurice D. Bailey, Paintsville.
 George M. Baker, Muray.
 William Baker, WKSTC, Bowling Green.
 Chas. A. Baril, Perryville.
 Jim Barney, 2629 Country Club Ct., Ashland.
 W. A. Bass, 1015 Walnut, Dayton.
 Richard Bathiany, 119 Center, Southgate.
 Bernhardt Bauer, Worthville.
 Jim Beiersdorfer, 2617 Reading Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Howard Bennet, Mayfield.
 Kenneth Bennett, Madisonville.
 Geo. E. Blerch, 6344 Heitzler Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Charles Braidwood, Madisonville.
 J. Charles Bruce, 1123 S. 3rd St., Louisville.
 Martin Burklow, Fleming.
 Chas. E. Butler, 44 Barrington Rd., Ft. Mitchell.
 W. W. Campbell, Middlesboro.
 Joe Carroll, 3330 Graydon Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Milton James Cavana, 362 Berry Ave., Bellevue.
 Frank L. Chinery, 3217 Lookout Drive, Cincinnati, O.
 Emerson G. Cobb, Barbourville.
 J. Everett Cocanougher, Washington
 Earl Collins, Hazard.
 Robt. W. Colwell, Norwood High School, Norwood, O.
 Will Ed Covington, Ashland.
 Cliff Cox, 1252 State, Bowling Green.
 Fred Creasy, Sebree.
 Ed Crow, 612 Trenton Pl., Huntington, W. Va.
 J. M. Crowley, 3707 Grovedale Pl., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Ernest J. Crutcher, 219 Main, St., Cincinnati, Ohio,
 or Williamstown.
 James A. Cummins, Falmouth.
 J. B. Cunningham, Sharpsburg.
 Oval Daniel, Van Lear.
 Es. Davis, Benham.
 Ralph Davis, Fullerton.
 Roscoe C. Davis, Hazard.
 Jack Dawson, Fern Creek.
 John Deaver, 1512 Greenup, Covington.
 Everett Derryberry, Murray.
 Jeff S. Dunn, 1529 South Lime, Lexington.
 Wm. H. H. Dye, 3319 Donald Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio
 V. J. Edney, Independence.
 Calvin M. Egry, 1057 Delta Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Ray C. Ernst, 3574 Larkspur Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Monne Farrell, 25 Highland Ave., Ft. Thomas.
 Emmett G. Fields, Whitesburg.
 L. P. Frank, 449 S. Fourth, Louisville.
 Gene Funkhouser, Paducah.
 Milton A. Galbraith, Wallins.
 Leslie Gay, Hazard.
 Jim Geverts, 3760 Drake Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Elmer T. Gilb, 827 Melrose, Lexington.
 Joe Gilly, Harlan.
 George M. Gividen, Lexington, R. 7.
 Earl Goff
 Brinkley Gooch, Somerset.
 J. B. Goranflo, 605 Broadway, Paducah.
 Paul Gosiger, 903 Ellison, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Roy L. Gover, Somerset.
 J. Ben Grause, Jr., 711 Elberon Ave., Cincinnati, O.
 Tom Green, Georgetown.
 Fergus C. Groves, 1936 Bonnycastle, Louisville.
 Herbert C. Gruber, 1830 Eastern Parkway, Louisville.
 C. W. Hackensmith, 403 Penn Court, Lexington.
 Henry Hacker, McRoberts.
 W. L. Hale, Mayfield.
 Joe M. Hall, Fulton.
 W. H. Hansen, 141 Chenault Ave., Lexington.
 Thomas Harp, Pineville.
 John W. Head, 225 South Fourth, Louisville.
 John H. Heil, Jr., 1623 South Third, Louisville.
 G. N. Hembree, Richmond.
 William Hemlep, Jr., Second Nat. Bank, Ashland.
 Conrad Henthorn, 514 Monroe, Newport.
 Raymond H. Herndon, Cumberland.
 William Hickey, 438 Woodland Ave., Lexington.
 Lewis H. Hirt, 1247 Starks Bldg., Louisville.
 R. L. Hoendorf, 3436 Price Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 John E. Hogan, 1247 Starks Bldg., Louisville.
 T. J. Holland, Pikeville.
 John Horky, Danville.
 Darrell House, Carlisle.
 Z. R. Howard, Corbin, R. 1.
 Joseph J. Huddleston, 265 Lyndhurst, Lexington.
 Chas. T. Hughes, Richmond.
 Cloyde C. Jones, Corbin.
 Chas. Juergensmeyer, Taylor.
 M. G. Karsner, 251 East High, Lexington.
 Wm. E. Keith, Jr., Princeton.
 Earl F. Klink, Hughes H. S., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Fred C. Koster, Jr., 3517 Nanz Ave., Louisville.
 Raymond A. Kraesig, 3417 Duncan St., Louisville.
 Gilbert Lamb, Sturgis.
 Irvin Lanman, Madison Apts., Paducah.
 M. P. Laster, Morgan.
 Carl E. Lawson, Corbin.
 J. A. Leathers, Jr., 1637 Jaeger, Louisville.
 Jay C. Litts, Norton, Va.
 J. M. Lyons, 2304 Belmont, Ashland.
 B. J. McCashen, Cincinnati Gym, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Charles McClurg, Harlan.
 Thos. E. McDonough, Richmond.
 J. N. McMillen, Y. M. C. A., Ashland.
 Edgar McNabb, 209 Bonnie Leslie Ave., Bellevue.
 C. L. Maddux, Fulton.
 Harry Maddox, 7132 Missouri, Evansville, Ind.
 Jas. F. Maggard, 4904 Winchester, Ashland.
 Happy Mahew, Barbourville.
 Curtis Mathis, Grays Knob.
 Ben Medley, 1600 Farrish Ave., Owensboro.
 James B. Messer, Barbourville.
 Reed S. Miller, 1651 Edenside Ave., Louisville.
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 Goebel Pruit, Independence.
 J. D. Rayburn, Wheatcroft.
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 J. D. Reynolds, Sturgis.
 Wayne Reynolds, Sturgis.
 French W. Rickard, Winchester, R. 2.
 Fred Rogers, 546 Park Ave., Norton, Va.
 G. L. Rosenthal, Paducah.
 Leopold Sacks, Hopkinsville.
 Tom C. Samuels, Richmond.
 Wat Seay, Mayfield.
 James K. Schaufert, 4209 Lowrv Ave., Norwood, Ohio.
 Leo A. Schieman, 3033 Wentworth, Louisville.
 Fred J. Schuette, Henderson, R. 3.
 Wm. D. Schwarberg, 202 W. 18th St., Covington.
 E. C. Shanklin, Paintsville.
 Harry L. Shay, 1336 Starks Bldg., Louisville.
 W. T. Sledd, Jr., Murray.
 Max L. Spray, 2028 Carter Ave., Ashland.

(Continued on Page 6)

A Point System of Awarding Football Letters

By A. W. RADER, Head Coach of Football and Track
Highlands High School, Ft. Thomas, Ky.

The problem of awarding letters to football athletes has been a troublesome one ever since the custom has been adopted. This article does not propose to offer a perfect solution to this problem, however some of the following suggestions may be of value.

The usual custom of awarding letters on a fixed number of quarters played per season, may kill the hopes and often is the cause of losing good future material because those who are not playing regularly realize that as the season progresses they have no opportunity to win the most coveted emblem of their school. Often the result is either loss of interest or quitting the squad. In order to overcome this undesirable situation, we have adopted the following system:

1. The number of quarters played equals **quarter points**.
2. Each player receives a grade for every game in which he plays, equals **game points**.
3. Each player receives service points for his work during the week, equals **service points**.

Service points are based upon the individuals

1. Practice attitude
2. Care of equipment
3. Training
4. Locker room language and conduct
5. Eligibility.

Game points are based upon the following:

- I. Outstanding play
 - I. ALERTNESS—
 - a) Blocking punts
 - b) Hitting passer before he passes
 - c) Recovering fumbles.
 - II. AGGRESSIVENESS—
 - a) Fighting spirit
 - b) Hard clean tackling
 - c) Throwing opponents for losses
 - d) Never give up spirit.
 - III. COOPERATION—
 - a) Always a hard worker
 - b) Willingness to work anywhere
 - c) Encouraging teammates
 - d) Modesty and team spirit.

The purpose of grading each game is that the coach is able to point out to each of his players how he could have played a better game. Since the player is interested in his record he invites the coach's suggestions and will do his best to overcome his faults mentioned by the coach. It is our experience that each player is anxious to win the maximum number of points.

The record card below will explain in detail how the system works. A record card for each player is as follows:

NAME		Position												
Game	Points Offered	Points Per Quarter				Total	Game Points			Service Points			Total	
							A	B	C	A	B	C		
	10	¼	¼	¼	¼		5	3	1		3	2	1	
	15	¾	¾	¾	¾		7	5	3		5	3	1	
	20	1	1	1	1		10	7	5		6	4	3	
	25	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼		12	9	7		8	6	5	
	30	1½	1½	1½	1½		14	11	9		10	8	6	
	35	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾		16	13	11		12	10	8	
	40	2	2	2	2		18	15	13		14	12	10	
	45	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼		20	17	15		16	14	12	
	50	2½	2½	2½	2½		22	19	17		18	16	14	
	55	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾		24	21	19		20	18	16	
Totals	325													

In addition to the record card we offer the following suggestions:

1. In case of sickness or injury; coach's recommendation.
2. In case the team has run up a score and players are taken out in order to give teammates experience the record card can show a full game played by the player taken out.

A study of this system will show that the premium is placed upon playing in the last games of the season. thus the following results are obtained.

1. A player may earn his quarter points early in the season but must continue to be a squad member of good standing to win his service points.
2. It is possible for a player to earn almost enough points in the last two games to win his letter, because of his sincere work during the season he may replace an injured player and make the season a success.

When this system is thoroughly explained to the squad it meets with their hearty approval and stimulates interest in the entire squad.

Thus what was a troublesome problem is converted into a pleasant and profitable experience to all concerned.

TREASURE IN THE BACK YARD

H. V. PORTER in the Illinois Athlete.
(Reprinted by permission of Mr. Porter)

In the vicinity of Centralia a native son became impatient a number of years ago with commonplace developments at home and interested himself in propaganda folders which pictured the great opportunities for quick wealth in the oil fields of Texas and California. The other day he came back to visit and found that in his absence, the neighbor on either side of his old home had drilled for oil in his own back yard and had brought in wells of black wealth which spouted just outside the kitchen window.

This specific case could have happened only in a territory fortunate enough to be situated above a hidden Cambrian dome, but an analogous situation may be found in almost any community in the state on a Friday or Saturday during the football or basketball season. The man who craves the excitement of a world series, or of a heavyweight championship, or of a distant university game in football or basketball is not to be pitied. These are enjoyable events for those who can afford to take the time and money for the long trip but for the man who cannot go, **there is treasure of equal value in the individual's back yard, in the form of a thrill packed contest on the local or nearby high school field.**

Perfection in form or execution is not a prerequisite to a thrilling game. Otherwise there would be no interest in watching any team except the world's champion. It is probably essential that a team be more skillful than the average spectator would be if he were on the field but this is not a difficult standard

for any trained team to meet. A game between two more or less evenly matched high school teams contains as many thrills per minute as a game between players who are heavier, more mature or more skillful. **The interest of followers of a school team is in the enthusiasm, determination and courage with which the players approach each contest.** There is no dearth of these qualities in the interscholastic player.

There is no more enjoyable spectacle than the friendly but determined clash between the representatives of two youthful groups who are carrying the standards of their respective schools. The fervor of the crusader is there. **The unadulterated joy in striving for a worthy cause radiates from the player on the field, the sub on the bench and the partisan in the stands.**

No individual is immune to the mass influence of this spontaneous enthusiasm. It cannot be excelled as a tonic for any student or patron who is interested in the development of the young people of the community.

There is treasure on each local floor or field—waiting to be discovered and claimed.

REGISTERED OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 4)

O. B. Springer, Owensboro.
Abe Streicher, 5 Eutopia Ct., Louisville.
Paul Stevens, Dawson Springs.
V. L. Sturgill, 2237 Hilton Ave., Ashland.
R. L. Talbert, Wallins.
Frank Taylor, Dresden, Tenn.
Glenn Taylor, Matewan, W. Va.
Dan Tehan, 1437 California, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Case Thomasson, Middlesboro.
A. W. Thompson, 1400 Sixth St., Louisville.
Jack Thompson, Perryville.
David L. Thornton, Versailles.
C. N. Tucker, Fleming.
Pete Wagner, Hanson.
J. Earl Walker, Paintsville.
Richard W. Watters, Ludlow.
C. A. Webb, 308 Ashland, Lexington.
C. Buford Webb, Earlington.
Harry E. Wessling, 2828 Werk Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio.
V. E. Whitaker, Whitesburg.
Robert R. Wilson, Winchester.
Tyree F. Wilson, Pineville.
Vaughn C. Woodall, 1227 Jefferson, Paducah.
Oakley Wooton, Buckhorn.

* * * *

Registration is pending for the following officials, who may have received their cards by the time the magazine is published:
Elmer Heist, 640 Main St., Covington.
Pete Kurachek, 404 Rose Lane, Lexington.

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GUARD PLAY

By BERNIE SHIVELY, Athletic Director and Line Coach,
University of Kentucky

For the past few years it has been my privilege to watch the play of high school linesmen while acting in the capacity of an official. My discussion will be based upon my observations and upon what I believe to be the most practical methods for coaches to employ when teaching high school boys the fundamentals of line play. Of course, every coach will not agree entirely with the ideas here set forth, but there are usually several different ways of doing any one thing and hence I do not maintain these methods are the only ones.

Suppose we start with the part the guards play in the success of a team and how they may do their part. There was a time when coaches believed that the play of the guards was very unimportant to the success of the team. Of course, this idea was in vogue before the advent of the wide open game which is the style of play used today. A great many fans still have the same idea that an author of a story expressed in this fashion, "An All-American guard who is like pre-historic oxen, big and powerful without knowing what it is all about." Today, you hear coaches refer to their guards as the fifth and sixth men in the backfield when the team is on offense. In practically every play, one of the guards at least comes out of the line to block an end, tackle, or a player in the secondary.

What are some of the qualifications for a boy who plays such an important part in the line? Not so long ago, the large fat boy who was too slow to play anywhere else was used as a guard. Now a good guard must have most of the qualifications of a backfield man. Of course, size is desired, but we put speed, blocking ability, and the desire to play above "avoir-dupois" now. A good guard must also be well coordinated and intelligent to succeed at all.

One of the first things to teach in the play of guards is stance. I do not believe in telling a boy to place his feet just so far apart in taking his stance, but to have his feet in a position that will enable him to move forward, backward, or either side equally well and that will be comfortable. One foot should be slightly in advance of the other. I believe that we coaches put too much emphasis on the "wide base," thereby causing the player to take an uncomfortable stance which is often strained and unnatural. When drilling boys to take the proper stance, I always ask them to assume the squat position before placing the hand on the ground, thus doing away with the shifting of too much weight forward. A guard thus off balance will show his intentions when he is pulling out of the line and since his feet are too far behind, his body is liable to lunge when blocking. The forearm is placed across the thigh and the head is up with eyes straight ahead.

The same stance should be taken at all times so there will be no give away to the defense. A smart

defensive guard can watch the offensive guard in most high school games and tell whether the guard is pulling out of the line and in what direction. Thus the stance should be a well balanced, comfortable position, always taken the same way.

When blocking in the line, the two most common faults are closing the eyes on the charges and blocking downward, toward the ground with the head and shoulders below the plane of the hips.

The most common block used by offensive linemen is the shoulder block. On the charge, the method of executing this block is to throw the shoulder forward and at the same time move one foot forward to prevent the blocker from falling on his face if he misses, or partially misses his block. Contact is made with the shoulder forming an extension outward from the shoulder. The eyes are open and the neck is bowed with the head up. The charge is from below upward. By this I mean that contact is made just above the knee and the head and shoulders slide up to the waist. The feet are kept well spread all the time so the body weight can be shifted to meet the attack of the defensive man. When blocking a player straight in front, a lineman should step with the foot on the side where the play is to go and then work the feet around so the body is between the ball carrier and the man who is being blocked. When the blocker has an angle on the defensive man, the foot closest to the man to be blocked moves first and the other foot follows closely. If he misses with his shoulder on a shoulder block, he should immediately drop both hands to the ground and push with the outside foot and stay on all fours between the defensive man and the ball carrier.

When a guard is to run interference, there is quite a diversity of opinions as to the best method for his pulling out of the line. I have coached two methods, namely, that of pivoting on the near foot and that of stepping back. I have timed the two with a stop watch and one method is just as fast as the other. However, I do think that it is a little more natural to step back. When stepping back, the guard should pull the foot back about six inches in the direction he is going. The arm opposite the forward leg is brought back at the same time. Arm action is very important for speed in any football player but most guards seem to think it unimportant. Running in place and pulling out in slow motion are two methods for teaching proper arm action. The body is bent forward at the hips with the head up and eyes on the defensive man to be blocked. The guard should take his second step slightly back so that when he cuts through the line he does not make a right angle turn. As he makes his turn, the inside shoulder should be lowered so that he may keep his balance better and be in position to block if he meets the de-

(Continued on Page 12)

A Survey of Night Football in the Secondary Schools of Ky.

By BARNEY WILSON, Coach, Hall High School,
Grays Knob, Kentucky

The writer after having participated in the officiating of quite a few football games during the seasons of 1936 and 1937 began to wonder about the attendance at the high school games. It was observed that regardless of the record of the team there was always a good crowd in attendance. The larger schools very seldom had good crowds in the afternoon. So with this in mind the writer used this study as a thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Kentucky.

During January, 1938, a questionnaire was sent to athletic directors whose schools were members of the state high school athletic association, and were participants in inter-scholastic football. A mailing list was made up from a list of member schools released by the secretary of the Kentucky High School Athletic Association.

Questionnaires were sent to a total of 116 schools, of this number sixty-four, or slightly more than fifty-five per cent made returns. In order that opinions might not be limited to those schools which have lighted fields, requests were sent to those schools not having such facilities, but which have played night games.

The origin of the night football game was the direct result of several needs. Numerous schools throughout the country were faced with the problems of stimulating interest and increasing attendance and revenue from football.

The night game became a reality when Principal Russel L. Guin of the Westville, Illinois, High School introduced the use of lights. In September of the 1928 season Westville Township High School played the first night high school game in the United States. I. Mr. Guin, as principal of the school, responsible for athletic finances of the school, had seen the receipts for the last two years waning due to business conditions in the coal mining industry in his community. In early August of the 1928 season he learned that an installation of floodlights could be made at a comparatively low cost.

Mr. Guin's "dream" becoming a reality has proved a real boon to many secondary schools. Since that time, 1928, night football has rapidly spread throughout the United States, and is the answer to small attendance and decreasing revenues.

School authorities in Kentucky by 1929 and 1930 were beginning to see the advantages in the nocturnal game. However, the credit for the first night game in Kentucky does not go to a secondary school, but to Transylvania College of Lexington.

The first night high school football game in Kentucky resulted in a tie, Male High of Louisville and Georgetown tied at 7-7 before 6000 fans. Most of the fans and curious citizens in the stands agreed the pastime as shown was just a shadow of itself as

played at daytime. According to the Courier-Journal,

It was hard to tell whether it was the lights and tall grass or both that caused the kids to fumble pass after pass. They probably just couldn't work up the old fight in their first attempt at playing at night. 2.

1. "Night Football." **The Coach.** October-November 1937.
2. Ruby, Earl. Courier-Journal. Louisville, Ky., September 28, 1930.

Since that night in September night football in Kentucky has grown slowly, but substantially. There are at present date more than a score of floodlighted fields in Kentucky. The floodlighted football field has been the salvation of many schools, increasing the gate receipts in almost every instance over 50 per cent.

In answer to one of the questions on the questionnaire, "What was the installation cost?", twenty-six administrators gave a varied range of prices. One administrator stated that his installation cost \$175, while the top price was \$8000. The low-priced installation was due to the using of wash tubs for reflectors, and the poles and workmanship were donated.

Of the twenty-six schools that returned questionnaires having lighting facilities, the cost of lights per game ranged from nothing, due to a municipal lighting plant, to \$30. This makes the average cost of lights per game in Kentucky, \$8.43.

Night football has passed the fad stage and is now firmly established in the high schools of this state. The fact that night football is no longer a fad is shown by the results of the answers to the question, "Fill in the blanks giving the gross receipts for the following years." Blanks were provided for both day and night games for the following years: 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937.

In every instance there was an increase in the gate receipts for the night game over the day game. The smallest school to have night football had an enrollment of ninety. This school played on an average of three night games each year, taking in as gross receipts for the three preceding years, \$125, \$120, \$130, respectively.

The smallest school playing football, and not having lighting facilities, had an enrollment of ninety-three. This school played a total of twenty-two day games at home over a period of five years. The gate receipts for that period were \$575, an average of \$22.13 per game.

One of the largest schools having lighting facilities had an enrollment of 1443. This institution played seven games since the installation of its lights in 1936. The gate receipts for that period totaled \$2881.26, an average of \$411.60. This average does not include student passes which would add \$975 for 1936 and \$1020 for 1937. This would bring the average up to \$696.60.

The largest school without lighting facilities had an enrollment of 1330. This school took in \$5025 for twelve games over a three year period, an average of \$418.75.

From the data that was presented in the thesis, the following observations were made:

1. Night football brings greater crowds and increased financial returns. This increased return may be used to help intramural and minor sports.
2. The weather is better for games in the evening in September and most of October. According to climatologists, there is less chance for rain or storm between 7:30 and 10:00 than in afternoons of September and October in this section.
3. There is less chance of conflicting with college games. Throughout Kentucky on Friday and Saturday afternoon are numerous college games which quite a few people will drive at least a hundred miles to witness.
4. There does not seem to be so much time lost by the students at night games. The people can attend the game, and still have time to go to the last picture show of the evening.
5. Night football permits many who are unable to attend day games to see the teams play. This makes for better school spirit.
6. Day football after the third week in October seems to be more practical. Heavy dews and hanging fogs seem to dominate this section starting in the latter part of October.
7. The lighting has been found useful for other activities of the school.
8. On a properly lighted field all spectators have better visibility than at a day game. This may be due to several reasons: The area surrounding the bleachers is generally in darkness thereby centering the attention on the playing field which stands out in intense light. Late in the afternoon spectators in the stadium that face west have the sun shining directly in their eyes and naturally are not able to see what is going on as they could on a properly lighted field.
9. Take out rain insurance on the night games but not on the day games. The loyal spectators will come out regardless of the weather conditions.

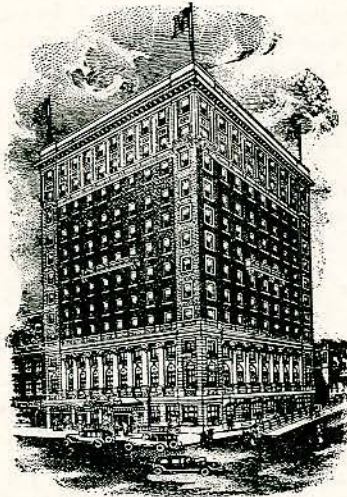
NIGHT FOOTBALL IN KENTUCKY HIGH SCHOOLS

	Year Lights Installed	Installation Cost	Cost of Light Per Game	Total Wattage on Field	Increase in Attendance	Field Used for Other Purposes	Greater Discipling Problems	Difficulty in Schedul- ing Games	Playing Conditions As Good At Night
Barret Manual Training, Henderson (364)*.....	1934	1200	.00	30000	300%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Bellevue (300).....	1936	3000	11.50	96000	400%	No	Some	No	Yes
Breckenridge County, Hardinsburg (275).....	1935	600	7.50	36000	135%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Carlisle (200).....	1937	600	4.00	45000	60%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Central City (474).....	1935	800	3.50	36000	40%	No	Yes	No	Yes
Corbin (553).....	1935	1800	5.00	60000	50%	Yes	No	No	Some
Danville (590).....	1934	1600	12.50	60000	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Dayton (325).....	1933	2500	8.00	72000	250%	Yes	Some	No	Yes
Eminence (90).....	1936	150	1.75	24000	40%	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Harlan (700).....	1932	6000	7.50	46000	60%	Yes	No	Yes	No
Harrodsburg (305).....	1937	500	7.50	30000	100%	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Highlands (650) Ft. Thomas..	1934	2700	16.25	30000	120%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Holmes (1443) Covington.....	1936	8000	30.00	90000	300%	No	No	No	Yes
Lancaster (191).....	1936	1000	5.00	60000	300%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Lebanon (261).....	1935	425	5.00	30000	500%	No	No	No	Yes
Ludlow (390).....	1937	4900	15.00	75000	75%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Madison (170) Richmond.....	1933	745	3.50	48000	40%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Male (1561) Louisville.....	1930	3500	12.00	48000	50%	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mayfield (365).....	1935	2000	10.00	60000	250%	No	No	No	Yes
Pineville (250).....	1937	2600	8.00	60000	350%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Providence (405).....	1935	1100	3.80	20000	50%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Somerset (405).....	1937	3200	8.75	60000	250%	Yes	No	No	Yes
St. Xavier (1145) Louisville....	1930	3500	12.00	48000	200%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Stanford (197).....	1937	500	4.00	48000	200%	Yes	No	No	Yes
Sturgis (389).....	1937	1700	7.50	60000	75%	No	No	No	Yes
Tilghman (640) Paducah.....	1935	3000	10.00	64000	100%	Yes	No	No	Yes

*Indicates enrollment.

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NEWS FROM SOME OF THE CONFERENCES

Through "News From the Conferences" we bring you general information about what is being done in the athletic programs of other parts of the state. In the belief that our readers will be interested, we are listing the standings of the football teams in their respective conferences following the games played on **September 30, 1938.**

* * * *

South-Central Conference

Conference Play started on September 16, 1938. Hardinsburg and Tompkinsville were admitted to the conference last spring at the K. E. A. meeting of the conference in Louisville.

Conference standings on a won and lost basis are:

Team	Won	Lost
Glasgow	2	0
Springfield	1	0
Lebanon	1	0
Bardstown	1	0
St. Augustine	1	1
Campbellsville	0	1
St. Joe (Bardstown).....	0	1
Hodgenville	0	1
Elizabethtown	0	2

(No report from the other schools.) Indications point toward Bardstown, Lebanon, or Glasgow as the possible 1938 Champions.

North-Central Conference

STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost
Anchorage	1	0
Eminence	1	0
Ormsby	1	0
Valley	1	1
Jeffersontown	0	1
Carrollton	0	2
Fern Creek	0	0
Pleasureville	0	0

Rival schools give Ormsby the best chance to win the 1938 banner.

* * * *

Cumberland Valley Conference

The Cumberland Valley, one of the oldest conferences in the state, sponsors football, basketball, and track. Last year's champions were: football, Corbin; basketball, Loyall. The officers are:

President.....Curtis Mathis, Hall High School
 Vice-President.....Bentley Lawson, Loyall
 Secretary-Treasurer.....Case Thommason, Middlesboro

PRESENT FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost	Tied
Pineville	3	0	0
Harlan	2	0	0
Corbin	1	0	0

Team	Won	Lost	Tied
Middlesboro	1	0	0
Barbourville	1	0	0
Benham	2	0	1
Evarts	0	0	1
Black Star	1	1	0
Bell County	0	1	0
Hall High	0	1	0
Knox Central	1	1	0
Wallins	0	3	0
Loyall	0	3	0
Lynn Camp	0	4	0

* * * *

The All-Kentucky Conference

Much has been said and much written about this conference, and many have been the stories about who would be members and just what would be the purposes of this conference. We quote from a letter written to the editor by Mr. L. E. (Brad) Jones, Athletic Director of duPont Manual Training High School and one of the founders of the conference: "The conference is now functioning. The tentative constitution and by-laws have been drawn up and will be mailed to the member schools soon for their consideration. These will be adopted in the annual meeting in April. Championships in football and basketball will be determined this year by the Dickinson System of rating. A Track Meet will be held in Louisville in May to decide the track championship."

Of the schools invited to membership in the All-Kentucky Conference, the following have indicated their intention to join:

Ashland	Central City
Barrett Man., Henders'n	Corbin
Catlettsburg	Danville

duPont Man., Louisville	Maysville
Hazard	Newport
Henry Clay, Lexington	Owensboro
Hopkinsville	St. Xavier, Louisville
Madisonville	Somerset
Male High, Louisville	

Holmes of Covington and Highlands of Fort Thomas originally accepted the invitation to join but later declined due to certain requirements of the constitution regarding schedules.

* * * *

Little "6" of Northern Kentucky

President.....Wm. A. Cook, Principal, Dayton H. S.
 Vice-Pres.....Joe W. Austin, Principal, Highlands H. S.
 Secy.-Treas.....John Schaar, Ath. Dir., Bellevue H. S.

One of the recent activities of the Little Six Conference has been the promotion of the Northern Kentucky Athletic Association Protection Fund, a cooperative plan of insurance for athletes. All of the Conference schools, together with Newport High School, have formed this association and have insured over 300 football players against injury during the 1938 season. Many other schools will insure their basketball players.

To date only six claims for benefits have been presented, and these represent for the most part minor injuries.

PRESENT FOOTBALL STANDINGS

Team	Won	Lost
Highlands	2	0
Dayton	1	1
Dixie Heights	0	1
Lloyd	0	1
Bellevue	0	0
Ludlow	0	0



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CHAMPIONS 1937-38

Football.....	Bellevue & Highlands - Co-champions
Basketball	Bellevue
Track	Highlands
Tennis	Ludlow
Swimming	Bellevue

* * * *

In the November issue of the ATHLETE we shall try to give some information relative to the non-conference schools such as Newport, Covington, and the Louisville schools, also to the conferences not playing football.

GUARD PLAY

(Continued from Page 7)

fensive man in the line of scrimmage. If he is blocking a fullback or a halfback, a shoulder block is used with a body block as a follow up.

One of the worst faults of all linemen when blocking downfield, is that they leave their feet too soon and fall to the ground thus enabling the defensive man to dodge or step over the blocker. Downfield blocking is primarily a matter of timing. A defensive man who has not committed himself is difficult to block but a player who is going in after the ball carrier is not difficult to block if the timing is right. Thus a block should not be started until the defensive man shows what he intends to do.

I firmly believe that a shoulder block should be used at all times where it is possible both in the line and in downfield blocking. If it is necessary to use a body block, the most important thing to do is to

get as close to the defensive man to be blocked as possible so that the hips will strike him at the waist line and not at the ankles.

In most formations on passes a guard pulls out of the line to block a tackle or an end. Here again, a shoulder block is the most effective except on a running pass where a body block can be used. Where a passer fades back the guard should pull back toward the passer and stay toward the inside, letting the defensive man show his intentions. One fault of many guards is getting directly in front of the rushing defensive man thus giving him two paths to choose from, but if the guard stays on the inside, he can "shoulder" the rusher out beyond the passer and still stay on his feet.

On punts and place kicks, where the guard is assigned the task of blocking a man directly in front of him, a passive block is used. By passive block, I mean that the guard lets the defensive man take the initiative and does not charge. Where a defensive man is to be held out of the play, I believe he should be made to show his intentions. Then all the offensive guard has to do is stay in front of him, keeping the head up and the body well braced in a semi-crouched position.

Keeping in mind the duties of an offensive guard, we can readily see the importance of his assignments. A good guard plays a very important part in any football team.

Next month, I will discuss **Defensive Guard Play.**

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John G. Cramer, Manager

THE 1938 FOOTBALL RULES CLINICS

By RUMSEY TAYLOR, Princeton, Ky., Director of the Clinics.

When the Board of Control found it necessary to employ some one to conduct the Football Clinics they went out to ask coaches and officials who would be the best man to do this very important work. Inquiries within and also outside the state revealed the fact that Kentucky had at least one outstanding official who was qualified in every way for the task to be done. Consequently Mr. Rumsey Taylor was contacted and urged to accept the assignment, which he did after due consideration of the problems involved.

That Mr. Taylor was the man for the task, and that his work has been a huge success may readily be seen by a reading of the report which follows. We want to thank Mr. Taylor for the splendid service he has rendered in the cause of athletics and to thank all of the coaches, officials and others who cooperated to make our first efforts a success.—THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Some wag made the statement that football officials are a necessary evil. Whether or not the last word of that line is true or not we can't say but so long as there are football games they are necessary and facing this fact the State High School Athletic Association, through the Board of Control, took a forward step for the improvement of Kentucky interscholastic officiating this year. The idea clicked from the beginning and the fine way that coaches, officials, the press and general public received the first year plans fortell much progress along this line within the next few years.

Before making a brief report of our clinics we do want to give credit and express our appreciation for the fine cooperation and real help of several men. The success of these clinics is due to a great extent to their work. The State Secretary, Ted Sanford, was not only considerate of our personal problems in arranging the meetings but by letters and telephone paved the way for our meetings. With the aid of the local chairmen all arrangements for the meetings had been made before we ever got to town. Without exception, the local chairmen: Ernie Chattin, Ashland; John Heber, Lexington; "Blue" Foster, Newport; "Brad" Jones, Louisville Manual; J. H. Parker, Lebanon; "Dick" Bacon, Barbourville; had all arrangements for a well lighted meeting room, blackboards, had given plenty of publicity to the meeting and stood ready to back us up on every occasion. To these men I want to say "THANK YOU" in the biggest way I know how.

The total attendance for our clinics was 867 divided as follows: Officials, 294; Coaches, 116; School Executives, 20; Press, 17; Players, 171; Fans, 249. Do you notice that figure of 249 fans? While these were not the fellows we were talking to, primarily it tells that the state as a whole is really interested in its high school football. And to the officials it is an ominous sign that plenty of folks on the sidelines are going to know their football rules. An outstanding fact concerning our clinics was that in every locality officials, coaches, and school executives expressed themselves as approving every plan to improve Kentucky officiating. The general acceptance of the Board of Control's plan for 1938 in such a big way will undoubtedly encourage that body in making more plans for 1939. I believe they can go ahead with the complete assurance of the whole-hearted cooperation of every official, coach and school executive in the state.

In our clinics we tried to make all of our discussion of informational value. Several officials requested a written examination and this is one of the plans of the Board of Control for 1939. The changes in the 1938 Scholastic rules were discussed and then the more debatable rules in the book were gone into with the idea of securing uniform interpretations over the whole state. One point that was brought up at three meetings was "When is a forward pass?" In other words when a tackler hits a would-be passer when is the ball a fumble and when is it an incomplete pass. It was generally agreed that it cannot be ruled a forward pass unless the progress of that ball has started forward. Otherwise, if it is dropped it is a fumble. The defensive players have no way of knowing whether the man is going to pass or not and plenty of backs are clever in their faking to throw a pass to mislead the defense. Regarding "protection

to the passer" it has also been generally agreed that as soon as a passer can change his position to move in any other direction or protect himself that he can be blocked. A suggestion to coaches here is to coach your men to block and not tackle that passer after he has thrown the ball for they are liable for defensive holding. Another point raised was "What protection is given a kicker on a Quick Kick?" Frankly, he has no more than any other player on the ball club and officials over the entire state generally agreed on this point. Again we would call the attention of the officials to the new definitions "Loose Ball" and "Free Ball." These definitions affect the rules in 32 places and we urge your continued study of them. We would like to encourage officials in each locality to set aside one night a week during the season and meet for a discussion of the previous week-end's games and a study of the rules. These little group meetings will do more to develop good officials than all the big clinics in the world. We need the big clinics to clear up interpretations on disputed points, to keep the officials in touch with the State Association, and to keep together the widely separated conferences of our state, but in these little group meetings with a small number present real work can be done that will be lasting.

One point, aside from the officiating, forces its way into our presence. It is the question of what set of football rules we are going to follow. Now get this straight—I have no opinion in this matter whatever—I am going to try to use whatever rules you coaches adopt and it is not my place nor intention to suggest to you what set of rules you adopt, but here are the facts as they exist. The majority of the coaches attending our clinics do not approve of the Scholastic rules. This dissatisfaction has gone so far as to cause several of them to schedule games to be played under Collegiate rules by mutual agreement. In Northern Kentucky several schools are compelled to play under Ohio rules which are different from both Scholastic and Collegiate and in Southern Kentucky they come in competition with Tennessee teams using a still different set of rules in some cases. Our only view of the matter is that the coaches should adopt some **One Set of Rules and Every Team Stick To It**. You are not only handicapping your officials, you are tearing down the very thing you are striving to build up—**Uniformity**.

Finally, may we urge the coaches to use whenever possible one or two younger officials in your ball game. Everyone recognizes that you must have experienced men for your tough games but all of you have one or two games on your schedule where you can give a youngster a break—and you may discover a good official. Remember that football officials are not made overnight or by looking through a rule book—they are developed. And the best place to develop them is out there under fire in the heat of a ball game. And never forget that good officiating will make you money at the gate.

Again, I want to express my real gratitude and appreciation for the many courtesies and kindnesses shown me during these clinics. I know we have the finest bunch of coaches anywhere in the country and I am mighty proud to be associated with them and with the school executives of this state in building up Kentucky athletics.

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